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Labrador, July 10 to August 3, 1906, with localities and date of observations, the list numbering about sixty species.

The Labrador of the present paper includes the whole peninsula commonly known by that name, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Hudson Strait, its eastern coast extending from N. Lat. 52° to about 63°. Faunally it extends from the Arctic barren grounds, which wholly occupy its northern part and a narrow strip along the entire eastern coast, across the Hudsonian and into the Canadian zone, the latter extending, in a general way, to "the latitude of Hamilton Inlet." The characteristic species of both plants and birds are enumerated for each of the three zones.

Among the points of special ornithological interest are the notes on the Great Auk, the Labrador Duck and the Eskimo Curlew, and on various species wrongly attributed to Labrador. *Otocoris alpestris praticolor* is eliminated as a bird of Labrador, "the Horned Lark of the Labrador coast, both eastern and southern," being considered as "the northern race, *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*"; and in this connection the alleged recent eastward extension of *praticola* is again considered as probable. The supposed Labrador race of the Savanna Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius* Howe) is again shown to be untenable, even Mr. Oberholser, contrary to his "previous suspicions," being unable to find "any substantial difference worth recognizing by name." The determination of the status of the Labrador Horned Lark and Savanna Sparrow was among the incentives that induced the authors to undertake the Labrador trip. Altogether the paper that has resulted is one of unusual interest and value, clarifying and summarizing our knowledge of Labrador ornithology.—J. A. A.

Townsend's 'Along the Labrador Coast.'¹—This is an entertaining narrative of the trip along the Labrador coast that furnished the basis of Townsend and Allen's 'Birds of Labrador,' described above. It consists, as would be expected, mainly of notes on the natural history, and especially on the birds of the Labrador coast, but contains as well an interesting account of the country, its industries and people. The narrative is pleasantly written, and as little worth noting appears to have escaped the author's attention it is full of general as well as ornithological information about the parts of the country visited. The author's ornithological observations are here recorded in much greater fulness and much more informally than in the 'Birds of Labrador,' and have thus the freshness of the daily note-book jottings of the bird-lover in fresh fields. An index, which gives the technical as well as the common name of the species observed, gives definiteness as well as easy access to the natural history matter of the text.

¹ Along the | Labrador | Coast | — | By | Charles Wendell Townsend, M. D. | Author of "The Birds of Essex County" | With illustrations from Photographs | and a map [Seal] — | Boston Dana Estes & | Company Publishers | [1907] (no date). Price, \$1.50.

'Along the Labrador Coast' is thus an entertaining and instructive narrative of much literary merit.— J. A. A.

Clark on New Birds from Eastern Asia and the Aleutian Islands.¹— This paper, the author states, is based mainly on a collection of birds made by the late Mr. P. L. Jouy during a residence of over three years in Korea. This collection, containing 554 specimens, was being worked up by Mr. Jouy at the time of his death in 1894, but his report was never completed, and there have been as yet only incidental reference to a few of the species. The new forms here described have come to light through the preparation by Dr. Clark of a report on the ornithological results of the recent cruise of the United States Fisheries steamer 'Albatross,' during which he has been permitted to make use of the Jouy and other pertinent material in the National Museum.

The 18 new species and subspecies here characterized include a new ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini*) from Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, collected by Mr. C. H. Townsend in 1893. It is described as "the grayest and one of the lightest" of the local forms of ptarmigan of the Aleutian chain. The new forms are mostly from Korea, but include five or six from Japan. A new genus, *Tisa*, is proposed for *Emberiza variabilis* Temminck, which has heretofore been referred to various genera by different authors.— J. A. A.

Blackwelder's Notes on Chinese Zoölogy— In this Report² the birds occupy pp. 483–506, and is based on a collection of 64 specimens, representing 49 species, "supplemented by descriptions of 81 additional species, individuals of which were examined in the hand or seen at short range and described at the time of observation. Regarding some of the latter there is necessarily more or less doubt." The identification of the specimens is accredited to Dr. Charles W. Richmond, and the single new form (*Olbiorchilus fumigatus idius* Richmond) rests on his inedited description. Of the 132 species recorded about twenty are entered as doubtfully determined and more than half of the others rest on field determinations of birds seen in life. Colored plates of six species, drawn by Mr. J. L. Ridgway, illustrate the report on the birds. The region traversed includes portions of the Provinces of Chi-li, Shan-tung, Lian-tung, Shan-si and Shen-si.— J. A. A.

Bangs on Birds from Costa Rica and Chiriqui.³— This paper is based on

¹ Eighteen new Species and one new Genus of Birds from Eastern Asia and the Aleutian Islands. By Austin H. Clark, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXII, pp. 467–475. Published June 15, 1907.

² Research in China. Expedition of 1903–04, under the Direction of Bailey Willis. Report on Zoölogy, by Eliot Blackwelder. Extracted from Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 54, Research in China, Vol. I, Part II, pp. 481–508, pll. col. lviii–lxiii. Published June, 1907.

³ Notes on Birds from Costa Rica and Chiriqui, with descriptions of new forms and new records for Costa Rica. By Outram Bangs. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XIX, pp. 101–112. Published July 30, 1907.